A S

UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/284
S/24182
25 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC AND ENGLISH
AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 23 June 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the resolution on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted at the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Istanbul on 17 and 18 June 1992 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Hikmet Cetin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey (see annex).

I would appreciate it if you would kindly have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Resolution on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted at the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Istanbul on 17 and 18 June 1992

The Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 16 and 17 Dhul Hijjah 1412H (17 and 18 June 1992),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah and their commitment to consolidate international peace and security,

Bearing in mind the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and the obligation of States to act at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar in December 1991, had declared its full solidarity with the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and had expressed its anxiety over the situation,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of any State,

Welcoming the admission of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina as a Member of the United Nations,

Expressing its alarm at the critical situation in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina arising from the acts of violence perpetrated by the Yugoslav National Army (JNA) and Serbian irregular forces assisted and encouraged by the Serbian leaderships at Belgrade and in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

Affirming that no territorial gains or changes brought about by violence are acceptable and that the borders of Bosnia-Herzegovina are inviolable,

Deeply alarmed at the gross violations of the human rights of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly Muslims living in that Republic,

Alarmed by the serious deterioration of the living conditions of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina arising from the military action taken by the Yugoslav National Army and the Serbian irregular forces,

Further alarmed by the growing refugee problem as a result of the violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

Deeply concerned over the plight of the Muslims in other parts of former Yugoslavia particularly over the violent Serbian repression against the Muslims of Kosovo and in the Sanjak region,

Alarmed at the prospect of the fighting spreading to Kosovo, the Sanjak and other regions,

Considering that the United Nations pursuant to the provisions of its Charter, has a major role and responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Security Council concerning Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly resolutions 757 (1992) and 758 (1992),

Noting that the claim of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to assume automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia in international organizations has generally not been accepted,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts being made by the European Community particularly the Conference on Yugoslavia to find a negotiated solution of the problem,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

1. Reaffirms its full solidarity and support for the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in their just struggle to safeguard their sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity;

2. Strongly condemns the acts of violence and indiscriminate use of force by the Yugoslav National Army and the Serbian irregular forces in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

3. Expresses its appreciation to Member States which have recognized the independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina and are providing humanitarian assistance to the people of that Republic, and calls upon the Member States which have not done so yet to recognize the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina immediately;

4. Demands that those units of the Yugoslav National Army now in Bosnia-Herzegovina must either be withdrawn or subject themselves to the authority of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, or be disarmed and disbanded with their weapons placed under effective international monitoring;

5. Calls for the disarming and disbanding of all Serbian irregular forces and other armed elements in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, under effective international supervision and control;

6. Affirms the importance and urgency of strengthening the territorial defence forces of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina so that they can assume their responsibilities over the entire territory of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

7. Welcomes and fully supports the measures taken by the United Nations Security Council in imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against Serbia-Montenegro, including a ban on the supply of oil, and urges all States to fully comply with these sanctions;

8. Expresses its strong condemnation of the wanton destruction of the cities and historical, religious and cultural heritage of Bosnia-Herzegovina and welcomes the resolution of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of 22 May 1992 to this effect;

9. Calls for respect of the current cease-fire arrangements as well as of the principles of humanitarian law, including the relevant Geneva Conventions;

10. Strongly condemns the non-compliance by the Serbian leadership, both at Belgrade and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, with all relevant Security Council resolutions invoking Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations pertaining to economic sanctions;

11. Urges the United Nations Security Council to invoke Article 42 of Chapter VII, which calls for coordinated action by air, sea or land forces to restore international peace and security when means provided in Article 41 have proved to be inadequate;

12. Calls upon Member States to provide full support to the United Nations in terms of personnel and resources for any measures deemed necessary by the Security Council for the enforcement and implementation of its resolutions relating to Bosnia-Herzegovina;

13. Calls upon the Serbian authorities in Belgrade to commit themselves to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia;

14. Further calls upon the Serbian authorities to refrain from altering the demographic composition of Bosnia-Herzegovina and to bring about forthwith the necessary conditions that would allow the safe return of the refugees to their homes, while respecting the rights of the minorities and national or ethnic groups, including those in Kosovo, Vojvodina and the Sanjak;

15. Holds the Serbian authorities, both at Belgrade and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, fully responsible for the atrocities perpetrated by the Yugoslav National Army and the Serbian irregular forces against the Muslims and Croats of Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as for obstructing and preventing

food and relief supplies from reaching the starving people and victims of the conflict, which constitute a serious violation of humanitarian law, and recalls that they will be held responsible for war crimes;

16. Draws the attention of the international community to the tragic environmental consequences of the aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina and particularly to the likelihood of further environmental disaster, in the face of the continuing attacks on the city of Tuzla, which has one of the largest chemical complexes in the Balkans;

17. Supports the ongoing efforts of the United Nations for the reopening of the Sarajevo airport and for the establishment of security zones in various parts of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

18. Commends the ongoing United Nations peace-keeping operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina and calls upon the Security Council to further enhance their effectiveness in order to preserve the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

19. Urges all States not to recognize the succession of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, until it fully complies with the Security Council resolutions concerning Bosnia-Herzegovina, and formally and unequivocally recognizes the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of that Republic and until an agreement on the question of succession is reached among the States that constituted the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia;

20. Expresses its appreciation for the commendable efforts of the Islamic and other international humanitarian bodies in providing relief and assistance to the victims of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

21. Approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General to launch an OIC/Islamic Development Bank Programme for providing humanitarian and reconstruction assistance to the Government and people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and appeals to Member States, Islamic institutions and philanthropists to make generous voluntary donations to this effect;

22. Recommends that Member States observe a day of solidarity with the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and start special fund-raising campaigns at the national level to help them;

23. Mandates the OIC Group at the level of Permanent Representatives of Member States to the United Nations in New York, in coordination with the Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Secretary-General to set up a contact group to follow up the tragic situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and keep the developments in the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia under review;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution.